

all set on the right path
 dex. that wander to and fro?

from the ground, which is the usual size of all the doors, both in the outer and partition walls, with the exception of some subterranean entrances which were yet smaller, and difficult to find. Through the perfect darkness of the rocky floor, there was very little rubbish in the rooms. From the first room we passed through a small hole in the right hand corner to the second, and there through another hole into the third, and so on, from left room to right and from right to left, all through the twenty-four rooms; and every wall was supplied with port-holes.

Fifty yards above this was a large cave with a narrow winding entrance, guarded by a high wall; near

the mouth of this entrance is an opening in the rock, leading off into the mountain, which we did not explore, and after a little looking and rumaging about we found an outlet to the cave. For three or four miles to this canon buildings were everywhere in view, of various shapes and dimensions, and in almost every stage of decay.

From here to St. John's river, a distance of ten miles, there were scattering ruins; and from there, in twelve miles northeast, we came to the head of a canon, whose sides or banks, even to the very head, were perpendicular and shelving, and near the banks there was no soil on the rocks. Right on the brink

of this precipice, and under the shelves of rock beneath, were the best building sites for those beings who built and dwell here ages ago.

ANOTHER STRONGHOLD.

All around the head of this canon, and down on either side, as far as we could see, were houses of every conceivable form and size; and in places where the soil was fertile, the corn, the overgrown wild sage and cedars, in every respect like that on mountains around. In the centre of this canon, and near the head, was a building sixteen or twenty feet square, four stories high, and built upon a flat rock about four feet higher than the level of the bed of the ca-

non, and but little broader than the building; to this we could not find an entrance, and, unlike all the rest, it had no port holes. One large building, which we entered, stood on the edge of the precipice, with its front wall circular and flush with the bank, which formed the back part, making the ground plan of the building like a half-moon. There were no windows in the lower story of any building, and every entrance was made as difficult as possible. The door, or hole, into the one last mentioned was guarded by two or three walls of different angles; thus making a crooked, narrow passage to the door, and every part of this passage was in, full view from the

port-holes of the building, the front wall being full of them, like pigeon-holes, pointing in every possible direction; they were not more than two inches in diameter on the outside, and were plastered smooth on the inside with a kind of cement, with which the stones are laid and the rooms plastered, and is as hard as stone.

The same arrangement of all the houses was much alike, all having port-holes in the partition walls, and very small and obscure passage-ways from one room to another, and from one or two houses into the mountain. Some on the cliffs above were connected with those below.

We noticed there was no water about there, and inquired of the Indians how the former inhabitants could have managed? They told us that they had heard a long time ago there was no water running there. We asked them who built those houses?—They smilingly shook their heads and said that they did not know, but that surely somebody must have built them a very long time back.

NEW YORK.—A writer in Putnam's Magazine, speaking of New York, remarks:

"In commerce, in shipping, and maritime wealth, and conveniences for its increase, it is already by far

the greatest city of the whole world." In 1854 its tonnage was double that of London—was more than that of London and Liverpool added together. Nevertheless there, in ancient or modern time, a city equal to New York in its power as a center of power on sea and land. Of all ancient cities, probably Sicilian Syracuse was nearest to it in this respect. But neither that, nor Tyre and Carthage united, could have displayed a title of the marine force of medieval Venice, when Venice alone conquered and ruled Constantinople, and a large portion of the empire of the East. And what was Venice compared with modern London? There are in India one hundred

and fifty millions of people now subject to the crown of Great Britain, who would never have known that the city of London was the original enterprise of an association of London merchants, incorporated more than a hundred and sixty years ago. London has but not one-half as many inhabitants as New York has to-day. Of the whole federal revenue during the last fiscal year, (ending June 30, 1854,) almost \$45,000,000 were paid by the custom-house in the city of New York. Boston paid about \$9,000,000, and the other custom-houses of New England and New York paid nearly another million of dollars to the federal treasury. The whole receipts of the federal

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The following beautiful paragraph we extract from the address, delivered before the graduating class of Ruiger's College, by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and commend it to the perusal of the young:

"Resolve to do something useful, honorable, dutiful, and do it heartily. Repel the thought that you can, and therefore you may, live above work and without it. Among the most pitiable objects in society is the man whose mind has not been trained to useful, arduous and noble exertions."

to think, and the value of his immortal powers, and with all these noble faculties cultivated, he prepared for an honorable activity, ignobly sits down to do nothing; with no influence over the public mind—with no interest in the concerns of his country or even his neighborhood—to be regarded as a drone, without object or character, with no hand to lift, and no effort to put forth to help the right hand or defeat the wrong. Who can think, with any calmness, of such a miserable career? And however it may be with you in active enterprise, never permit your influence to go into hostility to the cause of your neighbor.

"If your country stand not by your skill,
At least your follies have not wrought her fall."

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HABITS WHEN IN NEW YORK.—
We find the following paragraph in the New York Times:

"A puff of the dentist, formerly of this city, is going the rounds, to the effect that on occasion of a late presentation of Americans at the Tuileries, the Emperor of France recognized said dentist as the man who pulled a tooth for him in New York, nearly twenty years ago. A correspondent, who professes

to know the dental history of Louis Napoleon in this country, writes us that the only teeth extricated from the head of the *illustrious* exile during his sojourn in this country were *drawn from him by virtue of an instrument commonly known as a poker, at that time in the hands of an abandoned female, whose character and history are familiar to the police authorities of New York.* How our correspondent knows he does not say."

HEALTH OF JUDGE MASON. — In the following paragraph, which we find in the New York Commercial Advertiser, will be read with great satisfaction by the friends of the cause of temperance and morality:

himself, Judge Mason :— This distinguished gentleman, our minister at Paris, is, we learn, at last restored to health. A report was circulated shortly after his sudden attack, that his mind had been somewhat impaired. This, we are informed, on good authority, was an error. Mr. Mason was severely afflicted, but his mind was in no degree affected.— During his illness the Emperor and all the imperial family manifested much interest in his welfare, and at the last diplomatic gathering at the Tuilleries the family of Mr. Mason were present and were warmly congratulated on the minister's recovery.

1